Tsuguo HONGO*: Notes on Japanese larger fungi (13)

本郷次雄*: 日本産きのこ類の研究 (13)

In the following account a total of eight species in five genera of the Agraicales are discussed. Four of these described as new, and four new to the Japanese flora. All the collections were made by the writer, and have been deposited in his herbarium.

78) **Marasmius purpureostriatus** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 1–2.5 cm lato, campanulato-convexo, glabro, radiato-sulcato-striato, ± rugoso-reticulato in parte centralis, eburneo, striis brunneolo-purpureis vel atropurpureis, membranaceo, tenuissimo, coriaceo-carnoso, sicco; odore obsoleto; lamellis paucis, distantibus (L=13–18; l=0–1), in collarium liberum postice conjunctis, pallescenti-albis, ventricosis, ± intervenosis, 2–4 mm latis; stipite 3.5–11 cm longo, 1–2 mm crasso, basi leviter incrassato vel radicato, rigido, fistuloso, fulvo, sursum pallido, inferne villoso-pruinoso, basi albido-strigoso-peronato. Sporis in cumulo albis, subaciculatis, laevibus, sub micr. hyalinis, nonamyloideis, 22.5–30×5–7 μ; basidiis tetrasporis, 37–41×10–11 μ; pleurocystidiis nullis; acie lamellarum e cheilocystidiis heteromorpha (cheilocystidiis 12–26×7.5–14.5 μ, ± crasse tunicatis, laevibus); epicute pilei ex strato hymeniformi elementis laevibus composito consistente.

Hab. Gregarious or scattered on dead leaves and sticks in woods, Mii-dera, Ōtsu, May 30, 1953—Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, May 7, 1957 (—type)—near Kasuga-Shrine, Nara, April 24, 1958.

Distr. Endemic (Shiga, Nara).

A very distinct species, characterized by the purplish striations on the cap and the very long spores. Probably not uncommon.

29) **Marasmius cohaerens** (Fr.) Quél. Clavis Hym. 153 (1878).

Spores obovate-pipe-shaped, smooth, 8–9.5×4–5 μ, nonamyloid; cheilo- and pleurocystidia numerous, (35)60–95×(6.5)8–1.5.5 μ, bristle-like, acute, thick-walled, brownish; similar cystidia present on the cap; epicutis formed of erect broom-like cells.

Hab. Among dead leaves of *Aesculus turbinata*, near the Sandankyō Canyon, Hiroshima-Pref., Oct. 11, 1956.

Distr. Europe, Tasmania. New to Japan.

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* Biological Institute, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Shiga University, Ōtsu, Shiga-Pref., Japan. 滋賀大学学芸学部生物学研究室 (大津市石山平津町).

Ill. Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, pl. 1128, B and pl. 156, 2 (sub nom. *Mycena balanina*); Konrad and Maublanc, Ic. Sel. Fung., pl. 212; Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan., pl. 47, F; Wakefield and Dennis, Comm. Brit. Fungi, pl. 42, 3.

Distinguished by its collybioid habit and the presence of bristle-like cystidia on both edge and face of gills as well as on the epiderm of the cap.

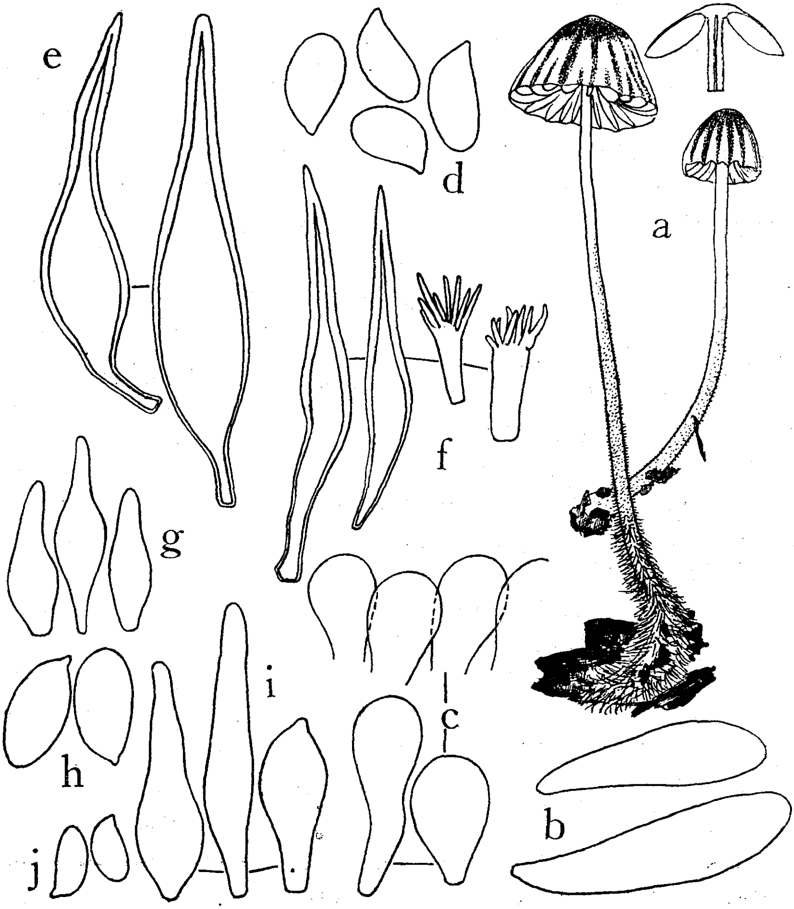

Fig. 1. *Marasmius purpureostriatus* Hongo: a, carpophores; b, spores; c, cheilocystidia. *Marasmius cohaerens* Quél.: d, spores; e, pleurocystidia; f, elements of the epiderm of the pileus. *Mycena rorida* Quél.: g, cheilocystidia; h, spores. *Mycena laevigata* Quél.; i, cheilocystidia; j, spores. (a ×1; b, d, h, j ×1500: c, e-g, i ×900)

80) **Mycena rorida** (Fr.) Quél. Champ. Jura et Vosges, 108 (1872).

Spores 9–10.5×4–5.5 μ, narrowly ellipsoid, smooth, amyloid; basidia four-spored, 27–35×7.5–8.5 μ; cheilocystidia abundant, 25–32×6.5–8.5 μ, obtuse, fusoid-ventricose or nearly cylindric, smooth; pleurocystidia not differentiated.

Hab. On fallen twigs or on debris of conifers Bot. Gard. of Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, June 15, 1954—Nara, April 24, 1958—Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, May 20, 1958.

Distr. Europe, North America. New to Japan.

Ill. Cooke, l. c., pl. 248 and pl. 191 (sub nom. *vulgaris*); Konrad and Maublanc, l. c., pl. 228, II; Lange, l. c., pl. 54, D; Smith, Mycena, pl. 89, B and text fig. 49, nos. 5–7; Wakefield and Dennis, l. c., pl. 29, 7.

Remarkable for the thick, slimy coating of the stem. Distinguished from *M. vulgaris* (Fr.) Quél. by the dry cap, and by its smooth cheilocystidia.

81) **Mycena laevigata** (Lasch) Quél. Champ. Jura et Vosges, Suppl. **4**: 326 (1876).

Spores ellipsoid, smooth, 6–7.5×3–3.5 μ or 4.5–6×2.5–3.5 μ, strongly amyloid; basidia four-spored, 20–25×4–5 μ; cheilocystidia abundant, 25–46×8–10 μ, clavate or fusoid-ventricose to cylindric, sometimes with greatly elongated neck, hyaline, thin-walled; pleurocystidia not differentiated; gill-trama slightly vinaceous brown in iodine.

Hab. Densely cespitose on decayed wood of either frondose or conifer trees, Mii-dera, Ōtsu, Jan. 16 and March 1, 13, 1952; March 3, 1954—Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, March 11, 1958.

Distr. Europe, North America. New to Japan.

Ill. Smith, l. c., pl. 73 and text fig. 40, nos. 4–5.

Rather common. The writer's plant is a transitional form, somewhat approaching *M. semivestipes* (Pk.) Smith in its small spores. *M. tintinnabulum* (Fr.) Quél. is somewhat similar, but differs in the cystidia, which bear numerous short finger-like projections.

82) **Amanita citrina** S. F. Gray forma **grisea** Hongo f. nov.

A typo differt pilea griseo cum tinctura sulphurea.

Pileus 4–5 cm broad, ovate-campanulate when young, then convex to nearly plane, surface viscid when wet, glabrous or besprinkled with small fragments of volva, especially at the center, pale gray to drab color with a yellowish tinge, dark in the middle, usually streaked with innate darker fibrils, not striate on the margin;

context white, thin, with mild taste and slight odor; lamellae free, narrowed behind, close (L=63–66; l=1-3(6)), with fimbriate edges, white then slightly yellowish, 3.5–4.5 mm wide; stipe 5-10 cm long, 5–7 mm thick at middle portion, attenuated upward, marginately bulbous at the base, white, silky, often slightly squamulose, solid to stuffed; annulus membranous, pallid yellow, superior persistent; volva whitish, stained with orange brown, very thick, shallow, often lobed. Spores globose or subglobose, smooth, 1-guttulate amyloid, 7.5–9.5 μ in diam. or 7.5–10 × 7–8.5 μ; basidia four-spored, 36–42 × 9.5–11.5 μ; cheilocystidia saccate or globose-pedicellate, hyaline, thin-walled, 11–22 μ broad.

Hab. Scattered on the ground in pine woods, Ishiyama-Senjō, Ōtsu, July 17, 1956 (–type). Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

Rare. Edibility doubtful.

83) **Amanita lutescens** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 3.5–6 cm lato, e subgloboso convexo, dein expanso, demum leviter de-

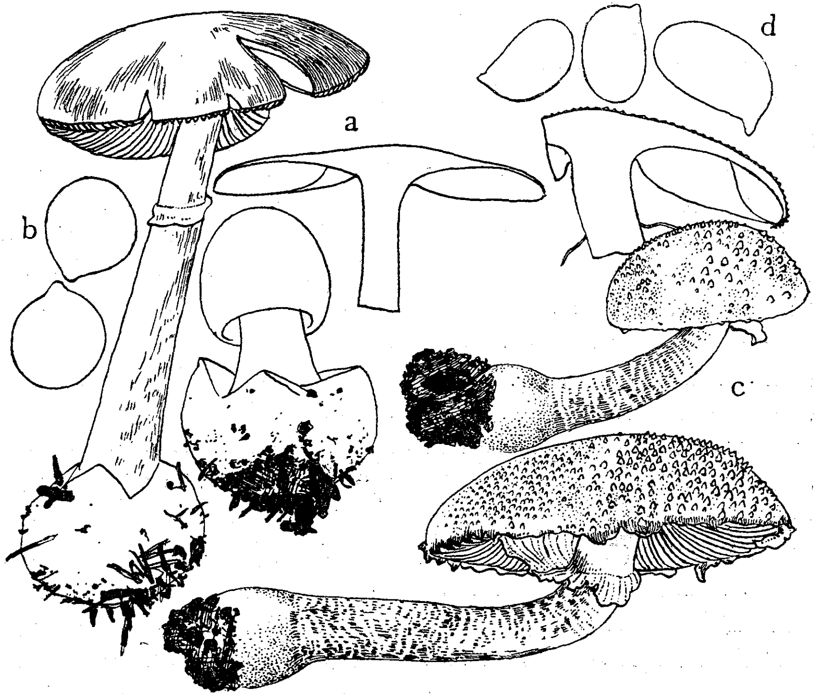

Fig. 2. *Amanita citrina* f. *grisea* Hongo: a, carpophores; b, spores. *Amanita lutescens* Hongo; c, carpophores; d, spores. (a, c ×1; b, d ×1500)

presso, sicco, griseo, verrucis minutis subfuscis farinosis dense obtecto, margine astriato et appendiculis griseo-albidis veli praedito; carne alba, fracta lutescente, odore manifesto, sapore miti; lamellis attingentibus (striis in stipitem decurrentibus), subdistantibus (L=39–44; l=3–7), saepe intervenosis, acie fimbriatis, 5–8 mm latis, pallide cremeis; stipite 3.5–7 cm longo, 4–8 mm crasso, sursum subattenuato vel aequali, basi globoso-bulboso, supra annulum albo striatoque, infra annulum griseo, farinoso-floccoso-squamuloso, solido; annulo supero, membranaceo, albido, striato, subtus griseo-albido farinoso-floccosoque; volva subfusca, farinosa, evanida. Sporis late ellipsoideis, laevibus, amyloideis, 9–10.5×5.5–6.5 μ; basidiis tetrasporis.

Hab. Gregarious on the ground under frondose trees, Hiyoshi-Shrine, Ōtsu, Sept. 20, 1956 (-type). Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

Edibility doubtful. The writer has found this species but once. One outstanding character of *A. lutescens* is the color change into yellow in the flesh, by which it can be sharply distinguished from any other allied species.

84) **Coprinus angulatus** Peck in Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Mus. **26**: 60 (1874) —*Coprinus boudieri* Quél. (1877).

Pileus 6–12 mm high before expanding, broadly ovoid, then convex to nearly plane and recurving, fisso-sulcate, surface minutely pubescent when young, tawny brown to ochraceous tawny (dark brown at the apex), turning gray to dark gray over the marginal area; context thin and fragile, taste and odor none, strongly deliquescing; lamellae whitish, then black, close, becoming subdistant, edges white-fimbriate until deliquescence begins, moderately broad (2–3 mm); stipe 1–2 cm long, 1–2 mm thick, white, minutely pubescent, fistulose. Spores blackish under the microscope, 7.8–10×6.5–8.5×5.2–6.3 μ, flattened, truncate-ellipsoid in side view, mitriform in face view, smooth, germpore apical, broad; basidia four-spored, trimorphic, 19–32×8–9.5 μ; cheilocystidia forming a sterile band on gill edge, dimorphic, vesiculose and 19–35 μ in diam., or fusoid-ventricose with a slender elongated neck and 38–62×13–19 μ, both types hyaline and with thin walls; pilocystidia 73–150×11–21 μ, subcylindric to ventricose at base, thin-walled or somewhat thick-walled (sclerocystidia); clamp connections present.

Hab. Gregarious on burnt earth in grassy common, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, May 22, 1958.

Distr. North America, Europe. New to Japan.

Ill. Konr. and Maubl., l. c. pl. 37, II (sub nom. *boudieri*); Imler, Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. **54**: pl. 2 (sub nom. *boudieri*); Josserand, Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. **54**: 127 (sub nom. *boudieri*); M. Lange, Dansk Bot. Ark. **14** (6): 74 and 85.

This *Coprinus* can be recongnized quite readily by its carbonicolous habitat and its mitriform spores. *C. angulatus* in J. Lange's Fl. Agar. Dan. (pl. 157, D) depicts *C. patouillardi* Quél.

85) **Inocybe bispora** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 1–2 cm lato, conico-campanulato dein expanso, subumbonato, sicco, ochraceo-brunneo, adpresse fibrilloso, disco ± squamuloso, margine primum incurvata: carne tenui, albida, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis fere liberis, parum stipatis vel subdistantibus, ex pallido brunneo-olivaceis, ventricosis, 1.5–3.5 mm latis, acie albo-fimbriata; stipite 1.5–2.5 cm longo, 1.5–2.5 mm crasso, aequali vel ad basin incrassato, solido vel cavo, pileo pallidiore, fibrilloso-squamuloso. Sporis sub micr. sordide ochraceis, ovatis vel subphaseoliformibus, laevibus, 8.5–12.5×6–8 μ; basidiis bisporis, 22–32 × 8.5–9.5 μ; cheilocystidiis (cellulis aciei lamellarum) clavatis, tenui tunicatis, 26–42×8–14 μ.

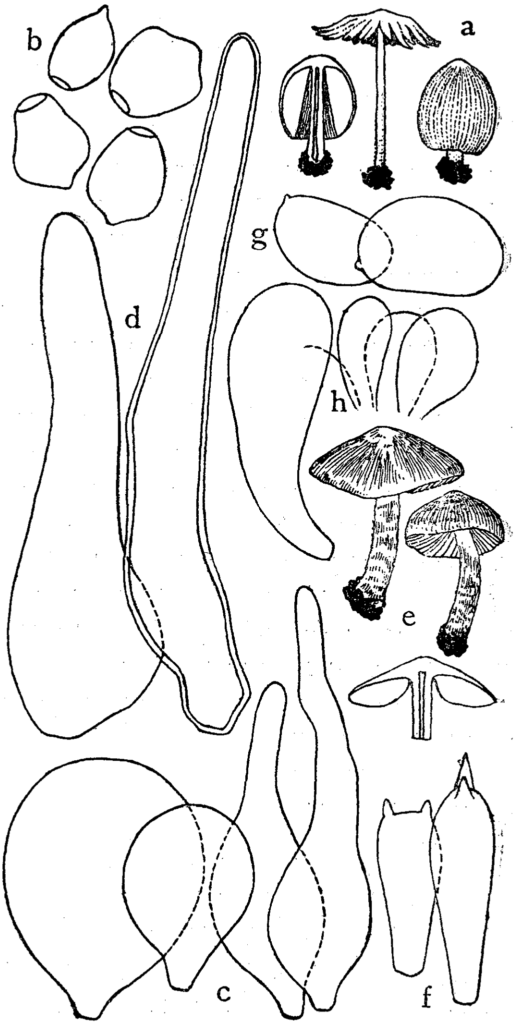

Fig. 3. *Coprinus angulatus* Pk.: a, carpophores b, spores; c, cheilocystidia; d, pilocystidia. *Inocybe bispora* Hongo: e, carpophores; f, basidia; g, spores; h, cheilocystidia. (a, e ×1; b, g×1500; c, d, f, h ×900)

Hab. Gregarious on sandy ground in pine woods, Ishiyama-dera, Ōtsu, Oct. 16, 1956 (-type). Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

This small *Inocybe* is very remarkable for the two-spored basidia which are extremely rare in the genus (e. g. *I. hirtella* Bres.).

本報告においては日本産襇菌類8種を載録した。

78) **スジオチバタケ** (新種)。傘は象牙色の地に紫色の放射状条線を有し，茎は橙黄褐色で下半部に短毛を被る (基部は密に長毛におおわれる)。胞子はきわめて長大。大津市及び奈良市内の林内で採る。

79) **ミヤマオチバタケ** (新称)。ヒダの縁部と側面，ならびに傘の表面に褐色厚膜のシスチジアを有する。広島県三段峡附近の林内，トチノキの落葉の間に発生する。

80) **ヌナワタケ** (新称)。傘は乾性であるが，茎はいちじるしい粘質物におおわれ。あたかもジュンサイのようである。京都市，奈良市及び大津市内で採った。

81) **センボンクヌギタケ** (新称)。冬から春にかけて朽木上に発生し。ときには雪の中でも見かけることがある。大津市三井寺及び同市石山平津町で採った。

82) **クロコタマゴテングタケ** (新品種)。コタマゴテングタケ *Amanita citrina* S. F. Gray の黒味をおびた一品種。大津市石山千町のアカマツ林で採る。

83) **イロガワリヘビキノコ** (新種)。外観はヘビキノコ *Amanita spissa* (Fr.) Quél. やヘビキノコモドキ *A. spissacea* Imai に類似しているが，肉が黄変する点で容易に区別される。大津市日吉神社境内で採った。

84) **ヤケノヒトヨタケ** (新称)。小形で焼跡に発生し，胞子が特異な形態を呈する。大津市石山平津町で採集。

85) **フタツミアセタケ** (新種)。小形。担子柄は2胞子をつける点がいちじるしい特徴である。大津市石山寺境内マツタケ山で採った。

□ **千葉県植物誌** Biological flora of Chiba Prefecture 千葉大学内，千葉県生物学会発行 pp. 525 (索引33共) (1958年6月) 頒価 ¥1,000 沼田さんを中心とする千葉県生物学会の戦後10年の努力の結晶である。由来県単位の植物誌はいくつもあるがこれは他に見ない特色がある。それは千葉県自身が自然地塊をなしているので行政単位で纒めたにもかかわらず自然的なフロラになり，また日本の東南角にあたる分布上の特殊位置からみての重要性，これを纒める迄に何回も予備的な締めくくりをやりながら一応の最終段階へ持ち込んだプロセス，単なるリストだけでなく特に生態部面を目標にした記述が用意されていること，渡辺清彦教授が描かれた簡にして要をえた特産植物などの写生図198個を入れて牧野図鑑との連繋をはかり，使用者の便宜が優先したことなどはこのフロラの特徴であろう。新しい，そして好ましい地方植物誌のサンプルとして記録しておきたい。 (前川文夫)